



Action Guide for the Mutual Response of MCP & MCFRS to a Major Event (Active Shooter)



1. Establish a Command Post (CP), create an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
 - Located in a secured area that offers protection from the incident threat.
 - MCP will identify CP location and communicate location to responding FRS Command Officer
 - First arriving FRS Command Officer will report to CP and designate FRS Staging Area away from CP
 - Information exchange for IAP development
 - Reserve parking/operating space for PD and FRS mobile command units
 - Develop NIMS organization (Branches/Divisions/Groups)
 - i.e. Law Enforcement, Multi-Casualty, Intel, EOD
 - Consider need for Specialty Units (SOD, ERT, K9, FEI/Bomb, Medical Bus)
 - Establish communications paths: radio / cellular / satellite / face to face
 - Consider secure communications for sensitive information, use encrypted radio talk groups (7-Mike, 71-Mike, 73-Echo, 73-Foxtrot to Hotel)
2. Establish Staging Area.
 - Area should offer protection from the incident threat.
 - Check area for suspicious packages (EOD/K9)
 - Area should have more than one way of access and accommodate many vehicles & may include helicopter landing zone
 - MCP and FRS Staging Area shall be in different locations as to allow dynamic movement
3. Create Unified Command
 - FRS Certified Chief Officer
 - MCP Command Level Officer
 - Facility Manager(location security, MCPS, etc)
 - Technical Support Command Level Officer(scribe, communications)
4. Establish location of Cold, Warm, and Hot Zones from known Intel
 - Definitions
 - Cold zone – area free without concern of danger or threat
 - Warm zone - area with a potential threat to personal safety or health
 - Warm corridor - area from the cold zone to the Hot zone allowing personnel to transport victims from the casualty collection point to the triage/treatment area#
 - Hot zone – area with direct and immediate threat to personal safety or health.
 - Ensure all personnel know the definitions
 - Communicate Zones to all responding agencies
 - Zones can change as situations may change



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5. Establish Casualty Collection Point (CCP)

- Ensure all personnel understand Casualty Collection Points
- Area to be used as staging area for injured victims
- Area should readily accessible for transportation means
- Must be in police control
- MCP to move victims to CCP and to secure the Warm Corridor
- All victim's to be searched prior to entering CCP
- FRS to staff CCP with primary unit/crew when possible. Crew to have triage supplies/equipment

Victim Shuttle – CCP to Triage/Treatment

- Use either EMS unit or Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) – based upon availability
- If EMS unit
 - Remove cot and bracket
 - MCP officer assigned to drive/ride passenger seat
- If APC unit
 - Assign at least 2 FRS personnel to staff APC
- Travel path in warm corridor restricted to provide responder safety
- Coordinate movement of vehicles in shuttle to provide responder safety
- Position shuttle vehicle as close to CCP as possible

6. Establish Triage/Treatment Area(s) in Cold Zone to receive patients from Casualty Collection points

- FRS personnel will continue or complete triage
- FRS personnel will perform treatment and preparation for transport to receiving facilities
- MCP shall search victims again upon arrival to Triage/Treatment Area
- MCP may use treatment area to gain identities of such victims and witness but information acquisition must not delay transport of critically ill patients.
- A fatality collection area, may also be created in the vicinity of this area for patients removed from Hot Zone but expired prior to treatment or have been re-triaged to priority four

7. Fire Suppression Considerations

- Evaluate scene safety before making entry
- Determine fire attack strategy (Offensive vs. Defensive)
- Determine if force protection is necessary
- Determine location and status of occupants
- Assess risks with ammunition or explosives under fire, detonation, and heat conditions
- Consider and/or coordinate the use of unstaffed master stream appliances(s)
- Assess the need for decontamination of victim's and/or fire personnel secondary to exposure to pepper spray, nuclear, biological, or chemicals.